IVDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

The Clubbing System. The clubbing system introduced by the undersigned has not met our expectations. We have given it a fair trial; but the extra out-lay has not been met by corresponding efforts on the part of our friends, with a few exceptions. It does not, and cannot under existing circumstances, afford us a fair remuneration. While we voluntarily made the then present sacrifice, we did hope that the inducement was sufficient to increase our lists to pt least several thousands over our former subscriptions. Giving more reading matter for the price than can be obtained in any part of the Western country, we had hoped our friends would take advantage of the liberality, and exert themselves accordingly. This has not been done to a legree commensurate with the plan proposed. Hence, after what has been a fair trial on our part, we shall abandon the system of clubbing; and shall, bereafter, adopt the following terms, which will be invariable and permanent :

FOR OUR WEEKLY PAPERS, Two I ollars a year, and the money must always accompany the order or no attention will be given it. JOHN D. DEFREES, Editor Journal.

CHAPMANS & SPANN, Editors State Sentinel

State Convention!

Are our friends alive to the importance of our next State Convention ? Are they prepared ? Are the delegates selected, and such as will attend ! These are important queries, and every democrat in the State is interested to see that they are attended to. No time is to be lost. We have a wily foe, and consequently it behooves us not to sleep on our arms, because we feel flushed with victory!

Marion County.

The citizens of this county should now bestir themselves to select their delegates to the State Convention, to be held on the 5th of January ensuing. It has been suggested that a County Convention be held at the Court House in Indianapolis, on Saturday, the 30th day of December, for the purpose of nominating delegates. The County Committee, therefore respectfully invite the several townships to appoint, forthwith, their delegates to attend said County Convention, and recommend the day named. It is hoped that every township will be fully represented. 126D.

Centre Township. Township is recommended to be held at the Court

House, on Saturday, the 16th of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to the County Convention. Let there be a good turn-

Those who file the Tri-Weekly Sentinel, wil observe that the number is wrong. By correcting with a pencil, (57 instead of 56,) it will prevent con-

Card.

Indianapolis, December 11, 1848. Being once more defeated as a candidate for the United States Senate, before a caucus of the Democratic members of the General Assembly, I take this method, as on a former similar occasion, of expressing my cheerful acquiescence in the result, and trust that my friends, who became parties to this caucus by participating in its deliberations, will as cheerfully pursue the same course.

This duty, I think, is imposed by a proper deference to the usages of the Democratic party, and the desire to vindicate the sincerity of our attachment to the great principles we cherish.

E. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 13, 1848. MESSES. EDITORS :- Understanding that there is a report in circulation, that I would not support the nominee for U. S. Senator of a convention of the democratic members of the Legislature, unless that nominee were the man of my choice, I ask of you the favor of a small space in your paper to say that such report is wholly unfounded from beginning to end. Although I have as strong preferences as any man, yet I always did, and always will, acquiesce in the decision of my political friends. Disorganizers receive no encouragement or sympathy from me, and before I will support a man set up in opposition to the regular nominee of a full and fair convention of my party, I will cast my vote for a political enemy.

E. G. ENGLISH.

An interesting correspondence, between certain members of the Legislature, and gentlemen who are prominent candidates for the U. S. Senate, appears in another column. We have time only to direct the attention of the public to the responses which are made, and to express the gratification which we feel at the fact, that they emphatically confirm, as correct, the course which we have hitherto thought it proper to pursue upon this all important subject.

The Slavery Question.

A communication upon the subject of our State valuation and appraisement laws, appears in another column. We do not coincide in the opinion expressed by the writer that the laws alluded to should be repealed, nor that the farmers, mechanics and lawith that view of the case. But we do not withhold this communication on that account. If the valuation and appraisement laws are so prejudicial to the interests of the farmers, mechanics, and laboring men, whose interests "a citizen," is apparently so anxious to protect, why is it that they are so well contented with them, and why is it that the merchants, lawyers, men of large means, and traders in general, are so anxious to have them repealed ? The case is a plain one, and easily understood by those whose interests are affected. The fact is "a citizen" has taken a cessfully maintained.

tures by Mr. WEBSTER, a member of the present House of Representatives, upon the manners and customs of the people of India, and incidents and facts naturally connected therewith, was delivered to a very large audience on Tuesday evening last. The lecture was very interesting, both in manner and matter. Mr. W. understands his subject thoroughly, and speaks from personal knowledge, having been a resident of that country between six and seven years as a missionary rinter. Our limits do not at this time permit anything like a sketch of these lectures,-we advise all to hear for themselves. Mr. W.'s manner is and have so faulty as that of most public speakers; and he knows what the greater portion of them would

do well to learn-when to stop. will be given hereafter.

The Fayette County Democrat mentions Othniel Beeson, of Wayne county, and James Leviston, of Union, as democratic candidates for Governor.

Lane of Dearborn county, for the same office.

SECRETARY OF STATE. -On Tuesday afternoon the General Assembly elected CHARLES H. TEST, Esq. to succeed John H. Thompson as Secretary of State. This result was produced on the 13th balloting.

The Legislature will proceed to-day at 10 o'clock, by a joint ballot vote, to the election of a United States Senator.

See notice of newspaper establishment for sale,

Army General Order.

GENERAL ORDERS. WAR DEPARTMENT. No. 63. Adjutant General's Office. Washington, November 28, 1848.

The following instructions of the Secretary of War WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, November 28, 1848. Army of the United States in Mexico, from irregular gested and urged in your paper, to wit; the admis- BREAD-TUFFS.-Grain dull and declining. The sources, which have only been partially accounted for : | sion of California as a State into the Union. That is supply equal to the demand, and there was no special have been in the military service of the United States by the Northern and Southern Democratic senators. At Mark Lane, on Monday week previous to the therewith, will, within ten days after notice or receipt Mr. Calhoun, and of all those men who stand on the next day wheat sold at 8s. 40. to 8s. 5d. for White, of this order, render to the heads of their proper bu- extreme southern ground. reans, and if attached to no branch of the staff they The requisite free white American population will the last dates prior to the steamer's departure, sold, counted for, (except money and property received commencement of the next Congress. from officers and agents of this department as pay Mr. Douglass, the chairman of the committee on Continent are important and alarming, and seem to tuities or presents, or from any citizen or public au- of California, will, of course, settle the slavery ques- of their greatest excite- cised, I consider questions of expediency only. per centage, and exchange on drafts or money.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War. R. Jones, Adjutant General. By order:

FREE Soil !- While the whig members of the Legislature are making zealous professions for the "free that the Locofocos are trying to bargain with the free soilers in earnest. This is the usual consistency of whiggery. But the State Journal is not alone in its insults to those who in a little while it will pray to come to the help of the whigs, as in the case of Tay Northern Democrats of the House will permit it. But lor. Taking the Journal's cue, the New Albany Bulletin, an unscrupulous whig paper, on the 7th inst., contained an article which concludes as follows:

winked into voting for Mr. Van Buren, we may hope. Should the question be settled at this session, and others. The London press continues to believe that now that the political contest has subsided, and the under the present administration, Gen. Taylor's ad- Louis Napoleon stands the best chances for an election; the charlalancy of freesoilism, and return to the true principles of their cause, and unite with us in reducing our glorious State from the hydra fangs of leave of the whole coun-A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Centre | the charlatanry of freesoilism, and return to the true | He will be left free to exercise his wisdom as to ques- leave of absence, notoriously to canvass the depart-Locofocoism. The period being too distant for dis- try. If the whigs oppose him for doing his duty, the ENGLAND .-- There is nothing of special importance cussion on this subject, we shall not recur to it again, democrats say they will take him up and elect him. in the way of political intelligence from this country. until the proper season presents itself."

> ceding Friday last, swelling branches into creeks, creeks into rivers, and spreading the Wabash from bluff to bluff over all her bottoms. All travel is tent of damage done by the flood. We fear it is great. The canal is broke in several places between suffered fully as much higher up. The river rose very ton put a stop to the matter, by refusing to withdraw terest. suddenly-is higher now than ever know before, and is still rising. Immense quantities of corn are no doubt destroyed in the bottoms. When the waters subside, and travel is resumed, we shall learn something definite as to the losses occasioned by this disas-

Noticing the arrival at New York, of one of the Rothschilds, the Pa. Ledger remarks:

Perhaps Mr. Rothschild visits this country as the avoided. agent of his family and other European capitalists, to make large investments in land, to be settled by lessees, and held by those feudal tenures which have caused so much misery and so many revolutions in Europe, and so much mischief in New-York. If so, we hope that the Federal Government will look out in time, and by an order from the land office, permit no lands to be sold, excepting to actual settlers in small quantities. While Europeans are abolishing this course, let us not adopt it with open eyes. We call upon the present Congress and the State governments to stop the evil. Till they can act, we call upon the land office to do all that it can, and it can do some-

mally received and recognized by the President, on the 2d inst. The Minister made a speech highly complimentary to the Americans; he rejoiced that hostilities were ended between the two countries, and to represent the territory under its old charter. The hoped that the friendly relations now existing should subject was referred to the Committee on Elections. continue, concluding with an assurance that his Government would observe the treaty in good faith. The fering his hand, which was cordially accepted. So President replied in a short speech proffering contin- that affair is settled. ned friendship and respect for Mexico, and rejoicing in the restoration of peace.

It is said that Bebb, the present Governor of Ohio, is throwing every obstacle in the way of an organization of the Legislature of that State, and there- United States, in six days and six hours from New Steamer Mississippi, and the fitting out of the frigate course, takes this in high dudgeon, -and there is said the 15th instant, from which I am permitted to take the exception of a poop-deck, which is rapidly proto be fun ahead!

The New Orleans Evening Mercury of the boring classes of community are most injuriously af- 28th Nov. has a leading article upon the celebrated fected by them; our opinion is directly in conflict Gaines case, in which it savagely assails the newspa- and others of the whig free soil party at the North. The American sloop of war St. Mary's, Captain per report that the decision in favor of Mrs. Gaines is to be annulled by the Supreme Court. The editor says the Supreme Court will not interfere with its previous decision. We shall see.

> KEEPING IT IN THE FAMILY .- Capt. Allison is a brother-in-law of Gen. Taylor; Crittenden, of Kentucky, is son-in-law of Allison; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, is son-in-law of Taylor; Major Bliss, do. side yesterday, and told us that 'he had that day All of these gentlemen, except the first, are named spent some hours with Gen. Taylor, and that he was for cabinet offices under the new administration.

wrong view of the case-nor can his positions be suc- HENRY CLAY and GENERAL CASS, will, no doubt, be elected to the Senate. The election in Kentucky, with the slave question, he was for prawing the William Polk, residing at Walnut Bend, Arkansas, will be held early in January. The Legislature of sword and throwing away the scabbard. POPULAR LECTURES.—The first of a series of Lec- Michigan, must, by law, elect a Senator in ten days after their meeting, unless they postpone the election | feetly sound. Of all this you may rest assured. What by joint resolution.

MOVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE IN NEW MEXICO.—The people of New Mexico recently held a convention in Santa Fe, to form a constitution and to apply to Congress for a territorial government. One of the things they protest against is domestic slavery, and they ask to be protected against its introduction until such time as they may be admitted into the Union. The claim of Texas to a portion of the territory, is strongly de-

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. WEBB .- Mr. Webb, some years since editor of this paper, died in this city at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening. His disease was pulmonary consumption. He suffered greatly and for a long time, and has been cut down in the prime of Notice of the time and place of the next lecture life, the head and prop of a dependent and interesting family .- Madison Ia. Banner.

The Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger, states that Major Cass, who served in the army in Mexico, son of Lewis Cass, will probably The Madison Courier nominates Col. James H. be sent to Rome. His competitor is John B. Weller, lor, who commands the Western Division. The Sth States .- Pa. Ledger.

> burgh, Pa., was burned down on the 30th Nov. The fire commenced while the school was in session, and the pupils barely escaped with their lives.

> (57 Some citizens of Baltimore have called a meeting to raise a voluntary fund to purchase a family coach for Gen. Taylor. Some individuals, doubtless, wish to ride into office in such a coach.

A tremendons gale occurred at Buffalo, N. Y.,

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4th. I have great pleasure in stating that the question are published for the information and guidance of all is likely to be satisfactorily settled at the present sest ter a protracted voyage of more than 18 days. She by some of the northern democratic senators, that countered a heavy stress of weather. To the day of they would propose a compromise of the question af. her sailing, commercial confidence prevailed through-It is known that considerable sums of money have ter the election. The only mode of compromise that out Great Britain; still transactions in produce were been received by officers of the staff and line of the can readily be effected, is, that which I have sug- not extensive. It is therefore hereby required that all officers who (the mode which has been adopted, upon consultation action of moment, in Mexico, and all agents who have been connected There is no doubt that it will meet with the assent of 18th, wheat fell two shillings per quarter. On the

will render to the Adjutant General of the Army, an undoubtedly be obtained by California, long before the best Baltimore and Western, at 27s. to 30s 6d. per account of all money and property received by them | bill can be passed and the law carried into effect. | bbl. On the 16th trade was languid, and prices in during their service in Mexico, and not heretofore ac- California, may, therefore, come into the Union at the favor of buyers.

and emoluments,) including all sums and property re- territories, according to previous arrangement, gave threaten a total subversion of things. ceived by them from municipal, State and other pub- notice to-day, that he would, to-morrow, introduce a In Austria, the sublime and sanguinary Emperor. lic authorities or corporations in Mexico, as salaries | bill to admit California into the Union. This is an Ferdinand, characterized his success in Vienna by or compensation for any service whatever, or as gra- learly and a good beginning. The people of the State atrocity and cold-blooded cruelty far exceeding that thority for the performance of any service in any way ton for themselves. It requires no spirit of prophecy ment. The details of his barbarity are too numerous connected with their official duties; and all sums ari- to anticipate that they will exclude African slavery, to be given by themselves. Suffice it to say that desing from sales of public property, and from premium, as inconsistent with their habits, education, pursuits, fenceless citizens have been shot dead in the streets

braska, both of which will be soon populous States. | late outbreak.

This question can be thus happily settled if the are ready to say to them-" If you avail yourselves the Administration and the Court. of the slavery excitement in the South, to defeat our

FLOOD !- The Covington, Ind., People's Friend of Benton's motion to recede from the Senate's amendthe 9th says, -"Almost without cessation rain has made to reject or suspend that motion, with a view to loan operation with the United States has in some dehas fallen in torrents for the ten or twelve days pre- propose a conference between the two Houses upon | gree assisted the par value of exchange. The plan was to provide for the admission of Califor- malady. stopped; but one mail has reached this place for a mia and New Mexico prospectively as a State-that England generally is tranquil-no political news of week, and consequently we know but little of the ex- is, whenever they should jointly embrace a certain special moment. his motion-being determined to ron no risk of the loss of the Oregon bill again.

Mr. Foote subsequently published a letter in the "Union," in which he stated that the Oregon bill was allowed to pass, with an express understanding that | ITALY .- Charles Albert's threats of renewing the the Northern Senators should agree to a compromise war has subsided. of the question at the next session. But I am persnaded that the House will assent to no compromise,

The war between the ultras and the moderates of sissippi, Iris, and Waterwitch. relinquish the opinion that Gen. Taylor will himself Warren, Dale, and Preble, and the store ships Lexhead the moderates, and that they will constitute the ington, Southampton, and Fredonia. The sloop War-Taylor party proper.

Sibley, made his appearance to-day. He represents that portion of the late territory of Wisconsin, which is not embraced in the limits of the State. He was Princeton, schooner Taney, and store ship Supply. elected under a writ from the Governor of Wisconsin, flag ship; sloop of war St. Louis, war steamer Allewithout the limits of the State. Still, as Congress ghany, brig Perry, and store ship Relief. (Senor Rosas, the Mexican Minister, was for- has not established the territory of Minesota, there is some doubt whether the delegate can be recognized. There is a precedent in favor of it, arising when Ohio was admitted as a State. On that occasion, the dele- bridge, and store ship Erie. gate of the North-Western territory still continued

A reconciliation took place to-day between Senators Benton and Butler, the former advancing and of-

correspondence of the Pennsylvanian:

Governor Brown, of Mississippi, arrived here today, via New York, where he arrived in the steamer the following extract. The letter is important in a gressing for the accommedation of the Commodore. political aspect, as showing General Taylor's present posite to those which he has been represented to en- raiso, Sept. 29; Panama, Oct. 26. The news is not tertain by Messrs. Truman Smith, George Ashman, important, The letter is as follows:

" NATCHEZ, November 15, 1848. concede that Gen. Taylor is elected President, I has- on the 22d, for San Francisco. and conceals no opinion.

S. S. Boyd, who you know to be radical on the slavery question, and who often says that Stephens's position is absurd, called Bingham and myself one right on all the points; and, without speaking of the territories, the old gentleman distinctly and earnestly

"About this, Boyd says there is no mistake, and change other influences may make in his mind, I cannot say, but his Southern friends, who hear him talk opinion deliberately formed.

"He will go with the free States on the tariff and States on the free soil question.

"Yours truly, F. L. CLAIBORNE." Gen. Quitman, the Mr. Boyd above mentioned, and other Southern gentlemen, I hear it stated, entertain the opinion that the south should take the extreme ground on the slavery question, and then compromise. | Commodore Parker and Commanders Dupont, Bu-They are for extending slavery to California and New chanan and Barron, of the Navy have received fur-Mexico, and compromising by yielding the right to loughs from the Department, for the purpose of proslave representation in Congress.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS .- Gen. Twiggs has modore Parker is to have the rank of admiral, and been assigned to the command of the sixth Military his colleagues, it is stated, that of vice-admiral, with Department, vice Gen. Kearney, deceased; head-quar- the corresponding pay and emoluments. ters, St. Louis. Gen. Worth is assigned to the com- This, if true, is very complimentary to those offithe late democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. regiment of infantry is ordered to Texas, to defend the frontiers against the Indians. They are to report structions from him.

" forward two," and soon won a high reputation as a borhood of Wallachia. gallant officer. He has now been appointed professor of cavalry tactics in the Military Academy at West | Navat .- It is rumored that Commodore Parker in another column. Its location, Vincennes, is one of the 30th November, causing considerable damage on the 30th November, causing considerable damage to the State Sentinel, to make that correction.—

PALMER House, Dec. 11, 1848

Of cavalry factics in the Military Academy at West on the 30th November, causing considerable damage on the 30th November, causing considerable damage of the State Sentinel, to make that correction.—

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The Cunard steamer Britannia was telegraphed off of slavery in the new possessions of the United States. Boston on the morning of the 16th, at 10 o'clock, af-Ision of Congress. It was promised at the last session, sailed from Laverpool on the 18th ultimo, and en-

and 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per 70 lbs. for Red. Flour at

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE -The advices from the

under the eves of their rifled and plundered houses; A territorial government over New Mexico is to be even women and children have been indiscriminately | be proposed at the same time. There can be no difficulty massacred. The students of the University, who as to that territory. The Texas compromise can be were distinguished above others in the defence of their extended to it. To include it in the limits of Texas, city, by almost superhuman exertions, are hunted and under the provision of the act for admitting that down like beasts, and when captured, executed on The non-slaveholding States, will, at the same time a flame of indignation and fary which neither King receive important acquisitions to their number, in the nor Emperor can extinguish, and it is believed will establishment of the new territories, Minesota and Ne- make the re-action much more formidable than the

PRUSSIA.—The latest advices from Berlin state, the King and Assembly are still at issue. No new Cabiit is believed that many of them have come here in net has yet been formed. The King adderes to his

"To those misguided whigs who have been hood- men, we will raise the same question in the North." FRANCE.-The Presidential question absorbs all

On the last night of the late session, while Mr. | The Bank of England remains in about the same ment to the Oregon bill was pending, an attempt was counts, as at the sailing of the other steamer. The

the question of slavery in the territories. The attempt THE CHOLERA. - The Cholera still rages to a con- He who will not heed the one will assuredly disregard the failed: but not until a project of a new compromise siderable extent, and since it first broke out there, five other. had been started, and with some prospect of success. hundred and thirteen deaths occurred from the fatal

number of free white American people. Mr. Foote, | Indiano .- This ill-fated country still continues to stated at the time, that Mr. Webster, and several suffer depression and misery. Poverty and starvaother Northern Senators, had been consulted upon tion find their places among the poor. The country is

The Austrians maintain their position in Lombardy.

except that of admitting the new possessions as a Naval .- The Home Squadron consists of the fri- attempt to pass a Wilmot Proviso through the Senate at the State-by which means the whole difficulty will be gate Raritan, now the flag ship; sloops of war Albany, Germantown, and Saratoga; war steamers Mis-

the Taylor party goes on briskly. We shall soon see The Pacific Squadron consists of the ship of the the struggle in Congress, and, after a while, it may line Ohio, flag ship; ship of the line razeed Inpepenextend even to the cabinet of Gen. Taylor. I cannot dence, frigate Congress, sloops of war, St. Marys', ren, we learn, has been condemned as unscaworthy,

The delegate from Wisconsin, or Minesota, Mr. and is employed as a store ship in Monterey bay. The Mediterranean Squadron consists of the frigate United States than ship; ship of war steamer

> The African Squadron consists of the frigate Jamestown, flag ship; sloops of war Decatur, Portsmouth, and Yorktown; brigs Boxer, Porpoise, and Bain-

> The East India Squadron consists of the sloop of war Plymouth, flag ship; and brig Dolphin.

In the Baltic and North Sea, frigate St. Lawrence. It is expected that the U. S. frigate Savannah will At the Navy Yard, on the Norfolk station, the following works are in progress: the building of the first class steamer Pocabontas, the hull of which is already far advanced towards completion, and when We take the following from a Washington finished will present one of the most admirable specimens of naval architecture ever beheld; the lengthening and thorough repairing of the sloop of war Vandalia; the complete overhauling and repairing of the

Crowninshield, sailed from Valparaiso for the North, on the 28th. Commander Johnston, and Mr. James " Hon. A. G. Brown-Dear Sir : As all parties Kink, bearer of despatches, sailed in the bark Undine,

ten to inform you that he has thrown off all disguise, Valparaiso, Sept. 27th, after a cruise of six months in the Pacific. During a war of the natives at Upalu, in the Archipelago of Sandon, a church belonging to one of the Missionary Societies was burnt, and the property of the American consul destroyed. Measures were taken to levy damages upon those implicated in the destruction of the property.

DEATH OF COL. WM. POLK .- Slave Rebellion .- The declared that when the North attempted to interfere Memphis Appeal, of the 23d ult., states that Col. died on the previous day, and that his slaves, 300 in number, were in open rebellion. After his death they he does not hesitate to pronounce "Old Zack" per- broke into the store-house, and freely helped themselves to its contents-consisting of clothing and groceries of various kinds. Some efforts were made by the few white persons about the premises to restrain on the subject, say he is not the man to give up an them, but these were of no avail. The negroes allege that their late master promised them if they served him faithfully during his life time, they should be internal improvement questions, and with the slave free at his death, and express a determination to free themselves. There were not sufficient whites within many miles of the place to put them down, and much trouble was anticipated.

> COMPLIMENTARY TO THE AMERICAN NAVY .- The New York Herald says :ceeding to Europe to organize the new Navy, recently created by the Federal German government. Com-

mand of the 8th and 9th departments, and is directed cers, but we do not see how they can accept rank in a to report himself by letter and in person to Gen. Tay- foreign service and still retain it in that of the United

EXPORT OF CORN FROM THE BLACK SEA FORBID-A Female Seminary, in the vicinity of Pitts- to General Taylor, at New Orleans, and receive in- DEN.-By letters from Ibrail and Galatz, parts on, or communicating with the Black Sea, from which very large shipments of corn are habitually made, it is sta-A few years ago, there was a very handsome and ted that the exports of Indian corn was prohibited elegant man in Washington city, engaged as a dan- from those places after the 22d of October last. The cing master. At the breaking out of the Mexican chief cause of this prohibition is said to have arisen war, he put by " the fiddle and the bow," and entered from the large consumption caused, and likely to be the service as a captain of Missouri volunteers. He perpetuated for a certain period, by the agglomeration showed that he was as ready at "forward all" as of Russian and Turkish armies in, and in the neigh-

Squadron in place of Commodore Storer, relieved.

The Slavery Question.

SENATE CHAMBER, December 9, 1848. TEAR SIR: - As much interest is felt by our con-tituents. on the sulf et of slavery exclusion in the newly acquired territories of New Mexico a d California, and as you are spoken of as a cardidat for United States Senator, we take the liberty of propounding to y u the following questions: 1. Do you believe that Congress possesses the power, under the Constitution, to prohibit slavery in said territories? 2. Will you, if elected to the United States Senate, use

slavery in New Mexico and Cabiternia? An early answer is requested. Respectfully, JAS. P. MILLIKEN, GEO. EVANS. WM. GARVER, LOT DAY.

D MILLIGAN. J. S. BUCKLES, D. MARTIN.

To the Hon. R. D. OWEN.

Indianapolis, December 9, 1848. GENTLEMEN :- Your letter of this date, equesting my opinion as to the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States, and as to the expediency of exercising that power in the case of New Mexico and California, has been received.

Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories, throughout the term of their territorial existence; as, for example, to enact, in regard to our Mexican acquisitions, a prohibitory proviso, similar to the Ordinance of 1787. The exercise of that power, and the form in which it can most wisely be exer-

crated republic like ours) that the province of federal legislation should, as much as possible, be restricted. I think the power in question should not be exercised, except where it is clearly needful, and practically important, that it should The doctrine that California and New Mexico are, in fact and in law, free territories, is now generally admitted

throughout the North. If it were as generally admitted by the South, I should consider it inexpedient for Congress to territories of New Mexico and California, has been received. act. in any manner whatever, on the subject; since no en- I have time to give but a brief reply-one however, which soil" doctrines, the State Journal specingly charges | State, would be one way of avoiding the difficulty. | the spot. This brutal and vindictive policy is raising | actment can make these territories more free than they are. But it is well known, that distinguished Southern statesmen have denied this doctrine; and, at this day, as-ert that slaveholders may settle, and retain their slaves, in these Territories. Such a-sertions are not unlikely to deceive, and may cause slaveholders, in some cases, rashly to risk the legal issue. To avert a contingency like this, fraught with many evils, it is not necessary that Congress should enact a laws for the government of the territory, as will, in their prohibition or after any law; it suffices, that, for the gov- operation, prevent the territorial legislature from passing any very bad humor with the Southern Taylor men, and resolution of excluding members of the Chamber from Such declaratory enactments have been usual by the Parliament of Great Britain, by the Congress of the United States, and by our State Legislatures.

If there were no excited feeling on the subject in the Congress enacted a probibitory law, or passed a declaratory resolution; though, even in that case, the latter would be South, it would be of little practical importance, whether have remained slave, would doubtless have been settled, in part, by slaveholders, and thus the State in which we now Messrs. Jas. P. Milliken, Geo. Evans, Lot Day, WM. live might, not improbably, have applied for admission as a slave State. Not so with New Mexico and California. Ceded to us by a free country, they are legally free. Within their bounds we have not to extirpate slavery; we have only to declare, that it has no existence there. All the practical advantages which could be obtained by a

Wilmot Proviso, result also from a Declaratory Resolution.

duce, as its agr ation has already produced and is producing, placed, induces us to make an earnest appeal to all our exasperation, sectional heart-burnings, and a state of feeling, friends and to a benevolent public generally for assistance. which, if it do not endanger the Union, may result, as the Missouri excitement did, in a Compromise which the friends of freedom would deprecate and regret; while the other as- graph :- "42,500 is the lowest possible estimate of the somes a form and manner the least offen-ive to the South; means indispensible to meet our present engagements. To changing no statute, encroaching on no rights; an annunnce- prosecute vigorously and with advantage our operations this and Attica, and the probability is that it has this scheme, and given their assent to it. Mr. Ben- tranquil and without political or general news of inment only of that which the most eminent jurists, on both during the year, upon which we now enter, and not incur

tle in Arragon, and were entirely successful in disper- thought—that which, in itself, might seem an unimportant bility that many others would want to go and ought to be variance-becomes a point of difference important and portentous; over which opposing portions of the Union contend, sent, present time, would inevitably result in defeat; and that

not introduce a Wilmot Proviso applying to our Mexican that e-timate, which itself falls immensely short of our possessions; and, if it was introduced by others, I would real demands. vote to lay it on the table. As the Senate is now consti- The relative condition of our treasury now, is better tuted, that motion would prevail. I would then vote for, if than it was at the beginning of the year. That is to say, introduced by others, (Mif not, would myself introduce) a we then estimated that \$42,500 would pay the liabilities Joint Resolution declaring, that, by the law of the Band and of the Society as that time due, and the expenses of 310 of nations, California and New Mexico, including Santa Fe emigrants. We have paid those debts sent out 443 emiand the valley of the upper his Grande, are free territories.

Further: in a Bill seganizing these Territories I would grants; and our habilities are now \$9,542 32, which is vote for, or introduce, a clause, prohibiting the Territorial only a fraction above what they were at the beginning of Legislature from passing any enactment on the subject of the year, while our receipts are \$11,898 02 below the estistavery. In such a bill I would also vote for a clause, pro- mated \$42,500.

Such, in my opinion, is a course, on this subject, accord- We now come to the burden of this appealinto any other territory now free. ant at once with the spirit of the age, with sound policy, From various sources we had been assured that money

and with that spirit of comity and good neighborship, without would be raised sufficient to transport all the emigrants which no confederated Uni a can maintain its integrity, and who should desire to go to Liberia. On this basis we enby preventing the qualification of the Governor elect, and enable himself to hold over. Old Seabury, of and enable himself to hold over. Old Seabury, of Natchez, a letter dated at that place which is rapidly promost truly believe, that it will gradually extort the approval, furnish them one. They are all anxious to be off, many enlist the support, and unite the suffrages, of the moderate of them impatient. They are needed in Liberia. They

views on the slavery question to be precisely the op | FROM THE PACIFIC. The latest dates are Valpa- and the reflecting in all sections of the country. It is, in my ought not to be detained in this country. judgment, the stand which the West, the great mediator of But we have not the means to send them. Unless the Union, ought to assume. I should consider it a fortunate therefore our friends come immediately to our help, what opportunity to maintain and enforce it. tional power of Congress to legislate on slavery, and also in emigrants, and it makes \$28,550. When shall this amount regard to the legal freedom of California and New Mexico, be obtained! were published by me, in the month of September, 1847. I am, gentlemen, respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen, ROBERT DALE OWEN. Messis Jas. P. Milliken, George Evans, Wm. Garver,

LOT DAY, D. MILLIGAN, J. S. BUCKLES, and D. MARTIN.

1st, " Do you believe that Congress possesses the power, lanthropy upon the largest scale! under the Constitution, to prohibit the introduction of slavery into said newly acquired territories?" (to wit: New Mexi-

and vote for the passage of an act prohibiting slavery from ally, praying them to come at once and in their greatest It is as much in conflict with Christian duty, the progres- Whatever funds are contributed, or can be raised, should sive spirit of the age, and the genius of our political institu- be sent to us immediately, in order to secure the desired tions, as the effort would be in vain to resist that tendency result. of the public mind, which is so manifest all around us, to throw off the shackles of a bitracy restraint in relation to ail

matters involving the true happiness of our race. Especially, in regard to whatever affects the question of liberty, the popular will no longer trooks the delusive profession of mere abstract principles. The age is essentially the Parent Colonization Society and the demands upon it. practical; and whoever proposes the performance of duty in Since we informed Mr. McLain of the number of emithe great work of moral or political reform, must show the sincerity of his professions, by the sincerity of his efforts. He will be taken at his word. The stern sentiment of justice, which happily pervades the public mind, will demand it | uals require a passage out.

seems to overleap, for the time being, the lardy conclusions and it is the opinion of many that we can do it if we of exact propriety, all who doubt or hesitate, may draw con- will try. If a few of our wealthy men would each besolation from the fact, that the error, if any there be, is on come responsible for the expenses of an adult emigrant,

formia, are now free from the blighting curse of negto sta- age, which will be \$30, the work would soon be done. very. It is admitted on all hands, in the free States, that Will not some follow the example of the Hon, J. A. they should be kept so. Where then shall we stop, short of Wright, and become responsible for the expense of one the adoption of the necessary means to accomplish the end? emigrant. There is no tenable middle ground. If legislation by Congress is necessary, I, for one, am satisfied that it is too late to question its right to exercise a power it has already so of-

ten and so uniformly exercised. established for the people a rule of construction; and while loving liberty are willing to seek it in the land of their it should be our constant effort to avoid all unaccessary irri- fathers-are willing to endure the hardships of a pioneer tation on the subject, for the sake of the Union and the pub- life, that they may better the state of their posterity, and lie peace, yet we should act upon the conviction that duty reclaim a great portion of our earth from its wilderness requires the adoption of whatever legal means may become state, by spreading over it civilization and christianity. necessary for the absolute exclusion of slavery from those territories, while they remain such.

expressed, I frankly and explicitly answer both of your interrogatories in the affirmative. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, E M. CHAMBERLAIN. Messis, Jas. P. MILLIKEN, GEO. EVANS, LOT DAY, WM. GARVER, D. MILLIGAN, J. S. BUCKLES, A. J. HARLAN, D.

position, which has held me confined to my bed until this

With great cheerfulness I comply with your request. In answer to the first interrogatory, I have no hesitation in sayng that Congress does possess the power under the Constitution, of prohibiting slavery in the territories of California and New Mexico, or in any other territo y, whilst the common

property of the confederacy In replying to your second interrogatory, therefore, I feel equally free to say that it involves only a question of public your influence and vote for the passage of an act prohibiting now free, under the fundamental laws which controlled them policy. The territories of Catifornia and New Mexico are at the time of their acquisition by the United States, and consequently, without the express canction of the people who shall inhabit the territories when they assume the shape of sovereign States, slavery cannot exist within their limits as a legal institution.

In my opinion, Congress has not the power to introduce, or rather to establish slavery within those territories. If it is contended by any, that such a power dors exist, I must confess that I am must be to discover the source form which it is drawn. A prohibitory act, as it could be only applicable to the territorial condition, and of necessity temporary in its operation, is a measure sumply of policy and expediency, Upon all questions of this character, I have ever held my final action open and hable to the control of circumstances. In making the pledges you require, I should be completely hampered, and in such a way as might leave me the subject of an awkward ddemma. It might bring me directly in conflict with the duty of the representative to obey the instructions of his constituency; a duty which I have ever held as a cardinal point of political faith. These instructions, to be binding, must be given by a majority. Upon the subject involved, in all its bearings, should I be elected Senator for the ensuing term, I shall be governed by the instructions of Upon that great principle (the chief safeguard of a confedpleasure to carry out in earnestness and good faith.

I remain, most respectfully, your ob'd! serv't, E. A. HANNEGAN. Messrs. Jas. P. MILLIKEN, GEO EVANS, LOT DAY, WM. GARVER D. MILLIGAN, J. S. BUCKLES.

Indianapolis, Dec. 9, 1848. GENTLEMEN :- Your letter of this day, in relation to the subject of the extension of slavery into our newly acquired I trust, will be sufficiently intelligible for your purpose. As stated in my recent message to the Legislature, these territories have come to us free, by their own laws, from the institution of slavery. It is incontrovertible that slavery, there or elsewhere, cannot exist without the sanction of positive law. I am opposed to the passage of any such law. such law. It follows that Congress can, in my judgment, constitutionally prevent the introduction of slavery into

those territories. In relation to your second question, I will add, that still regarding slavery as I did nearly twenty years ago, in a re-

GARVER, D. MILLIGAN, J. S. BUCKLES.

For the Indiana State Sentinel. The American Colonization Society in

Need of Funds. COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON CITY, November, 1, 1848. And, while the tenefits are equal, the first is sure to pro- The peculiar condition in which we find ourselves now Our last annual report closed with the following para-

The first of the above estimates was based upon the And thus, that diversity in form of enactment, which, un- fact that we were then 9,500 in debt, and had engaged to SPAIN.—The Queen's troops have had a grand but- der other circumstances, might hardly be worth a serious send 310 emigrants to Liberia; the last, upon the proba-

> with a bitterness of feeling and an intensity of sectional Since that time we have actually sent 443 emigrants to exlousy, threatening the worst results, and which all wise Liberia, and have received application to send from Baltistatesmen and good citizens must desire to quiet and aliay. more 95 more, and from New Orleans 472 more. If we There is another important point in this case. Those who had the means to dispatch these 567 now waiting for a are familiar with public opinion in Congress know, that an passage, it would make the number sent within the year

> there is little chance of a different result, at least for several . It therefore appears, that the estimate which we made at years to come: while there is a probability that a Joint Re- the beginning of the year was much too law. Allowing solution declaratory of the law could be carried in both \$50 to pay for the transportation and support six month branches. Such Southern men as Mr. Stevens of Georgia in Liberia of each emigrant, it would require \$50,500 for would strain every nerve to defeat the one; but could not, this single item. The estimate of \$50,000 therefore, does consistently with the arguments they have already made on the floor of Congress, vote against the other; nor, indeed, grants; leaving out of view entirely, the other expenses of having regard to his professional reputation, be likely to re-

> Let us now look a memer t at our receipts thus far. Ten But if the Wilmot Proviso be pressed in the Senate and months of the year are now passed; the total amount of directly defeated, the probable effect would be, to encourage our receipts is \$30,601 98. This is much below the propslaveholders to risk their ; roperty in these new territories; er proportion of the estimated \$50,000. Unless, therefore and thus its introduction would aid in producing the very our receipts are greatly increased during the remaining For these reasons, if I had a seat in the Sen te, I would two months, we shall at the close of the year fall short of

riding for an appeal from the Territorial Courts to the Su- This we think is sufficient to show that the affairs of pagme Court of the United States, without any restriction as the Society have, during the year thus far, been carried on I need hardly add, that I would resist, by my votes and influence, any attemp', by positive legislation, to introduce slavery into any portion of California or New Mexico or into any other territory now free.

but it is a course firm and effective, yet conciliatory; and I now 567 waiting for a passage. We are under pledges to

cucumstance of my life, if, as a Western Senator, I had an can we do? The present debts of the Society must be The same opinions here expressed, both on the Constitu- met. Allow \$50 to pay the expenses of each of the 567 Of these persons, 151 are free; of whom 8 reside in Connecticut, 6 in New York, 1 in this City, 9 in Vir-

33 in Tennessee, 2 in Ohio, and 9 in Illinois. How easy it would be for a few individuals in each of those States, to assume the responsibility of sending the INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 9, 1848. emigrants from their own State! GENTLEMEN:-In your letter of this date, you propound to The remaining 415 are slaves, the freedom of most of

ginia, 18 in South Carolina, 27 in Indiana, 39 in Alabama.

me, as a candidate for United States Senator, the following whom, depends upon their emigration to Liberia! Here is a field for the exercise of benevolence and phi-Great and important as this work is, we cannot go forward in it without means. We therefore present this 2d. " Will you, if elected to said office, use your influence statement of the case to our friends and the public gener-

In behalf of the Society, W. McLAIN, Secretary.

The above circular shows the state of the treasury of grants that resolved to go from Indiana, to Liberia, we have received a few more names, so that over 30 individ

of him, and to that tribunal will he be held responsible ac- In a communication received a few days ago, Mr. McLain informs us that the friends of colonization in In And, if in favor of human liberty, the popular demand diana, must try and send out the above band if they can, Our newly acquired territories of New Mexico and Cali- which will be about \$60, or for a child under 12 years of

This is the first extensive move amongst the colored people of the North Western States, so far as our knowledge extends, it now remains to be seen whether the people of In-As a constitutional question, this uniform precedent has diana will encourage those enterprising individuals, who

> INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29th, 1848 P. S. Those persons who may have business with Mr. Mitchell, will please direct their communications to him at Indianapolis, and exchange papers will much oblige him by copying the above.

Mr. L. B. McKinney, informs us that he was no candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate, after the caucus, and would feel himself under obligations to the edi-

JAMES MITCHELL, Agent A. C. S. The efore, gentlemen, in accordance with the views above